

Due To GW Error 100 Will Stay At YMCA

Due to an increase in enrollment, the GW Housing Office has had to contract 100 spaces, or two floors, in the YMCA on 19th and G Sts., N.W. to accommodate incoming students.

According to Housing Director Ann Webster, the increase in students requesting housing space was contrary to the University's predictions, which were based on national trends. However, she said, she expects the present space to be sufficient and added that "seeking additional space would be a mistake based on this phenomenon."

The International Monetary Fund assumed ownership of Adams Hall earlier this month as the result of a five-year old agreement with GW, but Webster said that in those five years, the University has had time to assess

its housing needs and it was felt that no replacement for Adams was necessary. In fact, she said, Adams was half-empty last semester.

Webster said that because fewer people were dropping out of University housing than anticipated in June, there is a temporary overcommitment. It is also housing policy to be technically overcommitted for the fall semester in the summer due to the rate of drops before school begins, she said. In fact, the rate of drops for July has already increased considerably.

The University is charging the male and female students staying at the Y \$875 for the school year for double room occupancy. According to the regular rate for a room at the Y, it would cost \$1788 for an eight month school year. Webster explained, however, that there was a special student rate, and that the \$875 figure "was close to what they (the Y) are charging us."

That price is also the same for every dormitory double room on campus except for those in Crawford Hall which are limited to sophomores, juniors, and seniors.

She said the few dollars extra charged by the University was intended to cover additional services provided by the University and to cover any damages which were "over and above normal wear and tear."

As of last Friday, only 40 students had sent in their agreement to stay at the Y. The deadline is Friday, and those who don't wish to stay there will have their \$100 deposit refunded, Webster said.

(See ENROLLMENT, p. 3)

Enrollment Increase Unexplained

by Mark Toor
Asst. News Editor

Concern mounted over dropping enrollments last spring, as the Board of Trustees was forced to pass an austerity budget because tuition revenues fell \$500,000 below expectations. Now, however, enrollment in all schools is back up to previous levels, according to George Stoner, associate director of Admissions.

"We expect about 930 new freshmen at the moment" for the fall, said Stoner, not including more than fifty now enrolled in summer school. Enrollment of freshmen in Columbian College is 809 as opposed to 677 last year; in the School of Engineering 31, as opposed to 20 last year; and in the School of Government and Business Administration 89 as compared to 68 last year. Incoming transfers are up 20 per cent.

The Admissions Office did not expect the turnaround, said Stoner, and does not really know what caused it. "I guess we just hit the bottom last year," he said. There was a turning away from urban

(See ENROLLMENT, p. 3)



The Reflecting Pool holds more than dirty water as waders take a break to cool off during recent festivities

at the Festival of American Folk Life near the Lincoln Memorial. (photo by Karin Epstein)

HATCHET

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Guthridge Tenants Win Settlement

by Mark Brodsky
Asst. News Editor

A settlement in the case of the three remaining tenants of the Guthridge Apartments was reached yesterday in D.C. Superior Court, with the three dissident residents being granted permission to remain in their apartments until at least October 1.

The University sent eviction notices to the tenants of 27 apartment units last April to make room for 54 Iranian engineering students. All but three of those given notice

Frank Wasserman, Joe Jurand, and Heidi Goetz—left the Guthridge without forcing a showdown.

They contested the University eviction attempt on the ground that the notice had not been served in person, as is legally required, and the fact that the decision as to who would be evicted was arbitrary, Wasserman reported. University officials had said previously that the decision was made on the basis of length of resident at the Guthridge.

No administration official with knowledge of the Guthridge situation was available for comment on the trial or the evictions.

Meanwhile, the Iranians are complaining about their apartments in the Guthridge and say they intend to move out at the end of three months. They said that the building is too old and the apartments are not to their liking.

They also complained that they do not know how much their government (which is funding the program) is paying for the apartments or how long they are actually committed to stay.

Harold Leibowitz, dean of the school of engineering, who signed the housing contract, reportedly refused to tell the Iranians students how much they would be paying, telling them to ask through their government. Many attempts have been made by the *Hatchet* to contact Leibowitz, but he has been unavailable for comment.

Jane Lingo of the GW Public Relations department said that the price on the apartments has not yet been fixed, but this conflicts with the Iranians version of their discussion with Leibowitz. It has been rumored that the Iranians are paying twice as much as the other residents of Guthridge. Vice President Charles E. Diehl has also been unavailable for comment on the situation.

According to Wasserman, Diehl promised a vacated apartment to one evicted tenant, but went back on his word. Diehl also allegedly told the Iranians that they could leave after three months, then called them back and said they would have to stay for two years.

The residents' decision to go to court was partly motivated by the belief that they might be able to stall so long that GW would be forced to find other housing for the Iranians.

A number of the residents accepted housing in Milton Hall, 2222 1 St., and others were offered rooms in Thurston Hall.

Barron Proposes Internal Restraint

by Mark Schleifstein
Associate Editor

While Prof. Jerome Barron of GW's National Law Center feels the Supreme Court's unanimous decision against his argument for a "right to reply" definition of the First Amendment is not the last word on the subject, he has shifted his efforts to reforming the press from the inside.

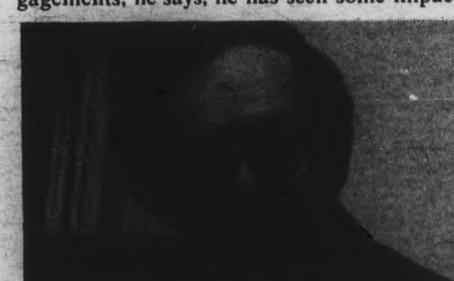
"If we don't have government restraint on the press, then there must be internal restraint on the press," Barron said in an interview recently. "I think I'm going to give more thought to that."

Barron spoke of the recent incident in which John Ehrlichman's wife was hit by a TV camera, and the harassment of Jackie Kennedy in recent years by a photographer as examples of poor press responsibility. "It's an open question, the extent to which a journalist can be called to account," he said.

Up until a recent Supreme Court decision handed down at the same time as the "Right to Reply" ruling, Barron said, "The law of libel was so eviscerated that people didn't have an opportunity to deal with assault of reputation." He added that he felt the Court played the new libel ruling, which loosens the ability of a person to prove libel, against the decision in his own case. Citing the libel case as an example (that case reversed a ruling that tightened the libel law only four years ago), Barron said he did not think the unanimous

ruling in his own case is "the last word on the subject."

Barron does think the philosophical impact of the ruling is important, especially the reaction of the press. In recent speaking engagements, he says, he has seen some impact



Prof. Jerome Barron

on the press from this case. "No doubt it has made newsrooms more thoughtful," he said.

Barron has views about other areas of the media aside from the press. "I've always wondered why, if you watch ABC, CBS and NBC evening news, you find the news is the same on each," he said, adding that the same went for stories carried by *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines. He calls this phenomenon "News from Nowhere" explaining that this was the title of a book on the subject by E. J. Epstein.

The problem, Barron says is the centralization of newsmaking in the New York and

Washington metropolises. He adds that there is no plot involved here, rather, it is partly the consequence of the corporate setup of network news, partly the availability of people in influential positions, and partly the fact that journalists discuss newsworthiness with each other.

Barron calls this phenomenon, as it occurs in Washington, the "Sans Souci School of Journalism" because "news is what those who eat at Sans Souci restaurant decide is news."

Barron is uneasy about the position of the *Washington Post* in Washington, as the only morning daily newspaper competing with the only daily evening newspaper, the *Star-News* which is in financial trouble. "There isn't any thoughtful person who can view that situation without alarm," he said.

Barron is also unhappy with the school of journalism critics who say: "The situation of American journalism is terrible!—Don't do anything about it." He feels there must be more discussion of the problems of the media. He praised the *New York Times* Op-Ed page and the *Post*'s ombudsmen and added, "I'd hate to see criticism stilled because the most public critic was not as he should have been," referring to former Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

When Barron first was confronted with the idea of a national or local press council, Barron said he thought "the chicken thieves

[See BARRON, p. 2]

Chem 'Crisis'

Came Close At Corcoran

Campus Security demonstrated its expertise at crowd control late last month as hundreds of people filled the sidewalks of 21st St. to gain a look at the Metropolitan Police Bomb Squad. The police and fire departments, in coordination with GW Security, gave lunching students, faculty, and administrators a few moments of excitement as Corcoran Hall, the chemistry building, was evacuated for the removal of six gallons of isopropyllether, a chemical with potentially dangerous properties.

On a routine inspection, a representative from the Hartford Insurance Group survey team expressed concern about the chemical, saying that the people in Corcoran were "sitting on a bomb."

Prof. A. D. Britt, chairman of the Chemistry Department, said he felt that all of the commotion was unnecessary and that there was a general overreaction to the chemical's storage. "The danger was a potential one," Britt said, "not an immediate one."

Byron M. Mathai, assistant director of Security, and Armand R. Levasseur, GW's safety officer, both stressed that the fuss was a precautionary measure. Levasseur said, "We don't want to take any unnecessary risks in moving the chemical."

The police deemed it necessary to make three trips, taking nearly four hours, to dispose of the isopropyllether. Security reported that there were no difficulties in transporting the chemical.

The isopropyllether was deemed to be dangerous not because of faulty care or storage by the Chemistry Department, but rather due to the advanced age of the chemical.



The removal of potentially dangerous chemicals from Corcoran Hall had Campus Security and the D.C. Fire

Department out en masse. (photo by Karin Epstein)

27 Remain Fired

Hospital Worker Loses Appeal

One of the 27 hospital workers fired after the November 30th demonstration in the GW hospital lobby has failed to gain reinstatement after an appeal to a grievance committee. Hal Berman was one of 55 hospital employees acquitted on a charge of illegal entry stemming from the demonstration which supported union representation at the hospital.

The grievance committee consisted of Professor James Purcell of the Political Science Department, Ralph O'Leary representing the hospital, and Bernice Watson who works at the hospital and defended Berman at the committee meeting on June 27.

Berman said he was only the first of the fired workers to ask for a grievance committee hearing, that others were also preparing to go the same route, although he was unable to give their names.

Watson said the firings had been made on an arbitrary basis. She pointed out that some of the workers in the demonstration had been on probation and were not fired while Berman was fired even though his record had been good.

Berman said that the reason for the firings was "to bust the union. Overwork and understaffing—this was the crime committed, not sitting in the hospital lobby."

Berman said, "I was there for the purpose of getting a union election."

Berman added that the demonstrators had been trying to improve conditions at the hospital for the patients.

He said his own firing may have been due to an altercation he had with a doctor over union activities. Most of the doctors at the hospital oppose the union, according to Berman. He maintained throughout the meeting that he had been fired on a trivial charge to camouflage the greater issue of whether the union will represent the hospital workers.

O'Leary seldom spoke during the meeting, but at one point said Berman had been "creating a disturbance."

The decision to uphold the firing of Berman came in a closed session on the second day of the grievance committee's meeting. All of the members of the committee refused to discuss the decision or how it had been reached. A hospital official said he knew of no plans to reinstate any of the other fired hospital employees, although he said the hospital would abide by any grievance committee decision.

Hospital Administrator Donald Novak and other hospital officials were unavailable for comment.

New Test for Federal Civil Service

The Federal Service Entrance Examination, the principal means of entering the Federal job market, has been replaced after 19 years with a new five-part test called the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE), the U.S. Civil Service Commission announced in June.

The first two parts of the new test will measure the ability of the applicant to analyze and interpret reading material and analyze the applicant's ability to discover underlying relationships between different collections of data.

The third section tests the applicant's ability to analyze and reason given factual material, while the fourth part is a test of the applicant's mathematic abilities.

The final part tests the applicant's ability to solve problems when all of the facts needed are not given.

The Commission at the same time announced that the test would not be used to select any more management intern candidates, for at least the first year, due to a large backlog of eligible candidates from previous years.

The previous provisions for recognizing outstanding scholarship will also differ. All candidates will be required to take the written test regardless of class standing. Applicants who rank in the upper 10 percent of their graduating classes, or who have a 3.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale will continue to be eligible for special consideration in the examination.

The first exam is planned for November, 1974, with subsequent exams to be scheduled monthly from January through May of 1975.

Press Critic Alters Reform Tactics

BARRON, from p. 1]

have elected a committee to prosecute the chicken thieves." The *New York Times* then came out with an editorial stand saying that they would not participate in the council in their area and resented the idea of outsiders criticizing the *Times*.

"If a medium with growing power felt it should not be under voluntary criticism then that's a very dangerous situation," Barron said. He changed his view in support of the councils, saying they were better than nothing.

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Turning to suburban weeklies, Barron said that in terms of a national marketplace "they don't cut much ice—it's like comparing apples with oranges" to think of them as an answer to the decline of the metropolitan daily paper. He dismissed most as shoppers guides and said the only paper he terms successful in the suburbs is Long Island, New York's *Newsday*.

Barron agrees with the idea of a qualified privilege for newsmen, the right not to name the source of information for a story, if the source feels he will be jeopardized. "I don't think the press should be an arm of the government."

He said he feels the privilege should be protected unless it can be shown that some grave threat to life or national security is at stake, with the decision up to the court. Barron draws the line though, at absolute privilege. "If privilege is absolute,

how is the reader to know the journalist didn't make up the story?"

Concerning the recent controversy about leaks by government officials to newsmen, Barron says, "It takes two to tango. They had to be leaked to somebody." He said that while the Watergate revelations had pointed to the need for new inquiries into legal ethics, it also showed a need to study the ethics of other areas including journalism.

"I'm not saying there should be licenses for journalists. I'm opposed to the licensing of journalists, but I'd like to see a lot less smugness on the part of important voices in journalism."

Journalists' rights are important, he said, but personal rights are also important. "Why should a hostage release be in a TV 'studio'?" Barron said referring to the recent escape of seven hostages from the Federal Courthouse. "Why should victims be punished twice?"

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Claeyssens—Dedicated Prof

by Drew Trachtenberg
Editor-in-Chief

It seems safe to assume that Prof. Astere E. Claeysens exerts all his time and energy to helping students because he derives a tremendous amount of self-satisfaction from, and enjoys every minute of, his work.

Such is not the case, however. "The only thing I ever get mad at," Claeysens said, "is that so many people assume that because you work your tail off, you want to. I don't love it. I do it because it must be done."

"I'll work in the classroom until I drop," Claeysen (pronounced Clay) stated with his usual animation, "trying to find those people who really care and want to be educated." But, surprising as it may be, his dedication cannot be attributed to satisfaction. "I've been teaching too long to feel satisfaction out of a job well done. I'm not thrilled or rewarded by my accomplishments."

Instead, he is driven by a sense of guilt. "I've tried a lot of different things, and if I weren't teaching now I'd be writing, but my conscience won't let me," he said.

In that sense, Claeysens is the psychiatrist's nightmare. He's guilty about not being able to do enough. If more people had greater senses of guilt, which he equates with responsibility, Claeysens feels that many of today's problems would be less severe.

So his guilt forces him to make things, education in particular, less wrong than they already are, knowing one person cannot make all wrongs right. "I haven't done as much as I can, or as much as needs to be done," Claeysen noted, "but at least I know that I've made the extra effort."

Claeyssens, an English professor, is one of the most harried, energetic individuals in the University. He teaches a full load of courses, is involved in 11 extracurricular activities, committees, and organizations, and probably spends more time conferring with students, past and present, on an individual basis, than any other GW professor.

For such a man, finding time to submit to an interview is a task. But, since he tries to help as many students as is possible, he makes time. And still, the interview must take place over a cup of coffee—his lunch—and endure an endless string of interruptions by people anxious to have a few moments of his valuable time.

The way to begin setting things right, according to Claeysens, is through education. "Education is living. It can be so damned exciting," he said. But unfortunately, Claeysens does not feel students still possess the idea of the classroom being an exciting and entertaining place to be. That feeling has long been buried, and Claeysens has devoted himself to digging it up and giving it new life.

There is no genuine interest in education now on the part of students. People don't think that they are exciting anymore," he noted. "I've always had the feeling that a classroom was an exciting place to be. I felt that people were excited about what they're learning."

Much to his dismay, however, he has found this not to be the case. 90 per cent of the time, Claeysens feels that the teaching structure is largely to blame. He said

that teachers used to encourage students' curiosity, but such is no longer the case.

"I deeply believe that everyone is so indifferent because they have spent too much time 'finding themselves' when they should be losing themselves by getting caught up with others," the professor said.

"There's something on this campus that muffles recognition of an attempt to communicate," stated Claeysens. But that has not stopped him from trying. "I'm an optimist to a degree. I always believe that there are a significant number of people who can be reached but who are presently being turned off."

"I'm an optimist in the sense that motivation," which he feels he must provide and stimulate, "can be slowly turned toward worthwhile experience." Despite this bright outlook, a bit of overriding pessimism always manages to find a place in his conversation. "Too often people are motivated for the wrong reasons."

The motivation to learn has been redirected, he claims, away from the purity and expansiveness of education, and towards the confining dimensions of goal orientation and personal recognition. "College is just the beginning of education," he stated. "It allows you to open yourself up to everything that is going on around you."

Claeyssens has been the editor for book publishers, the creator and only performer of a TV series, *One to One*, which won an Emmy, the artistic director and manager of a Broadway theater repertory company, and broadcaster of Chicago Cub baseball games. Why does such a talented person, with such diverse interests always drift back to teaching?

For Claeysens, the answer is easy. "Teaching is the least corrupting of the things that I believe in. It lets me be my own man. I don't have to play somebody else's game."

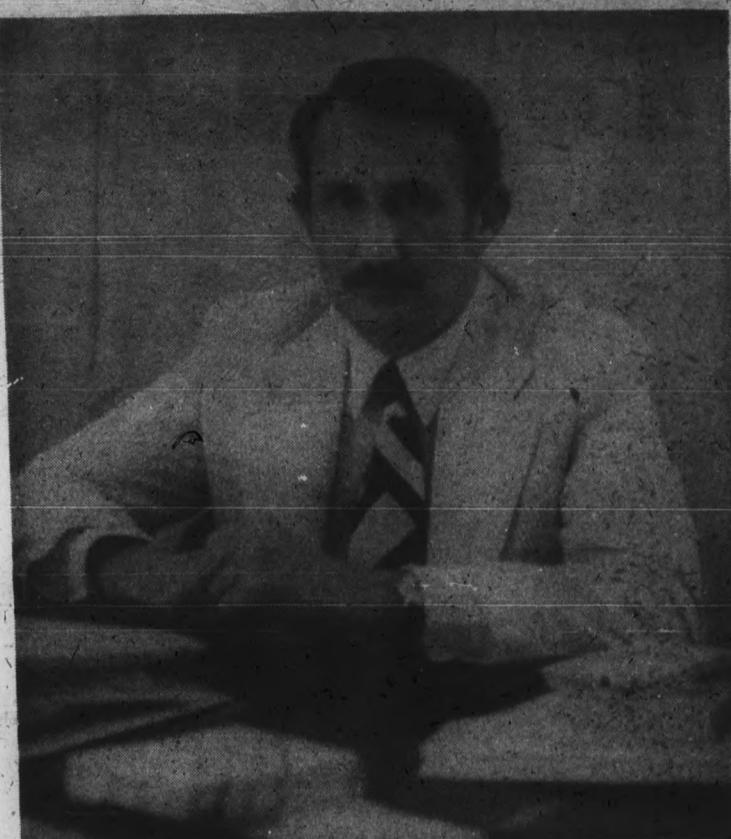
"In the classroom I don't have to do anything I don't believe in," he said. "It's inviolable for me. It should be that way for students too." The professor feels that his classroom, his office, and his work with students are beyond the realm of corruption.

Unlike so many other professors, Claeysens does not condescend towards his students. "I respect what each of my students try to do," said Claeysens, which goes a long way in explaining why he is one of the most popular, respected and successful teachers at GW.

"I really hate grading papers," Claeysens said, "but I take each one damned seriously. And I've never had a student argue with me about a grade."

"Teaching is the hardest thing I could ever do," he noted without self-pity. "The satisfaction is purely intangible." Despite the difficulties, he is able to rationalize the situation that he has placed himself in, and try to make the best of it. "In teaching there are clear challenges and opportunities," he philosophized, "to make some sort of impact by coping with a known actuality."

"I've never walked into or out of a classroom feeling that I've really accomplished what I wanted to," he said. "All of us can never do enough."



Prof. Astere E. Claeysens believes that, "everyone is so indifferent because they have spent too much time 'finding themselves' when they should be losing themselves by getting caught up with others." (photo by Drew Trachtenberg)

Rise Limits Money Woes

ENROLLMENT, from p. 1

education, he explained, but due to a number of factors, trends are now changing back.

With the impact of the energy crisis, Stoner said, students do not want to be "isolated in a small campus environment." GW, he said, has also done more, and better, recruiting than in the past.

Last year, said Stoner, GW subscribed to the Selective Student Search Service (SSSS), run by the Education Testing Service (ETS), which conducts the Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT).

The University sent information, such as majors offered and average SAT scores desired, to the SSSS, which then matched prospective freshmen who met those qualifications. The prospects had checked a box on their SAT application form authorizing ETS to send information on them to schools looking for students with their qualifications.

Through this service, the University was able to send "applications to several thousand more students," and is now conducting a study to see how many new students were brought to GW by the service.

The Admissions Office also conducted a mailing campaign that was "not just efficient, but humanized," according to Stoner. Students and faculty members mailed letters to and called prospective students informing them of specific aspects of the University.

Stoner denied that academic standards had been lowered in order to swell the number of entering freshmen. "The per cent admitted over the per cent applied did not change over last year," he said. "Denials were slightly up—there were just more applications."

Campus Wrap-Up

Burns Retirement

Dean Arthur E. Burns of GW's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has retired after 40 years at the University. He has been dean of the Graduate School since 1967 and prior to that he served 10 years as dean of the Graduate Council.

Former Editor Honored

Former *Hatchet* editor H. Anders Gyllenhaal was named by the Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi) as the outstanding graduate from GW for the 1974 academic year. Gyllenhaal was one of 72 graduates from across the country who were selected. Gyllenhaal is now reporting for the Harrisonburg (Va.) Daily News Record.

Court Study

The Law and Social Sciences

Program of the National Science Foundation has awarded a six-month grant, totaling \$42,700, to GW for support of the study "Models of Judicial Information Flow." The study is directed by Professors Arthur S. Miller and Jerome A. Barron of GW's National Law Center and Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology.

The grant provides funding for a pilot study of the flow of information to the Supreme Court. The study will isolate and trace the various sources of information utilized by the Supreme Court, the means whereby information is communicated to the Court, and finally, the actual of possible effects of this information on Supreme Court decisions.

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Editorials

Not Available for Comment

Our reporters have been having increasing difficulty obtaining information from University administrators, which we fail to understand. During the past three weeks, as has continually been the case, our reporters have made repeated phone calls and found officials away from their desks. *No calls were returned by these officials*, despite countless messages having been left.

Critics of the press have often charged journalists with not objectively reporting both sides of every story. While the *Hatchet* has been subject to such criticism in the past, it should be pointed out that our reporters have not been lax in their efforts. Rather, it is the fault of University administrators who make themselves unavailable.

The following administrators, among others, have not had the common courtesy to return our calls:

Vice President and Treasurer Charles E. Diehl

Vice President for Administration H. John Cantini

Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science

Harold Liebowitz

Hospital Administrator Donald C. Novak

This does not, however, hold true for every administrator. Some administrators, such as Ann Webster, director of Housing, have been very cooperative and helpful in our efforts to report the news.

We hope that someday soon our phones will ring, and we will be able to drop the many "unavailable for comment" phrases too often found in our news pages.

Housing Overcommitment

During the summer months, when just about all University offices are working at half speed, it's nice to see one—the Housing Office—working with the same intensity as always. Except for one significant drawback: the Housing Office is plodding along with the same reckless abandon that has caused so much antagonism from students over the past year.

Their faulty estimations as to the number of students who would desire to live in the dormitories for the upcoming year, especially in light of the recent sale of Adams Hall to the International Monetary Fund, has resulted in a drastic shortage of on-campus housing. This shortage has necessitated the Housing Office to contract space for 100 students in the YMCA (see story, p. 1), reject further applications, and return non-refundable housing deposits.

This will undoubtedly result in a significant loss of housing revenue, but this fact is of relatively little importance when compared to the other factors involved. The housing overcommitment will not only rob many students of the opportunity to enjoy and experience dormitory life, but it will also force them to become outsiders to the GW community. The YMCA, though nearby, is not within the boundaries of the "campus."

This University cannot afford to be so casual in casting off its students. At a University where the campus is almost non-existent to begin with, forcing students, many of them freshmen, to live off-campus is inexcusable.

The Housing Office, which without question works with good intentions in mind, must reevaluate its options for the future so that students are never again denied the privilege of dormitory life and forced to live outside the boundaries of the campus.

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Kim-Andrew Elliott

Pedestrian Propagandists

Summer in Washington has brought the usual major influx of sidewalk pamphleteers, each devoted to saving the rest of us with the aid of one of thousands of possible doctrines or ideologies. Although the present local efforts of persuasion and proselytization are nowhere near the scope of the infamous invasion of the Moon people last October, they are still prevalent enough to disrupt the daily routine of an innocent passerby.

I spend many hours each week traversing the streets of D.C. and therefore have received more than my share of flustered encounters with literature-laden disciples of this or that. I don't know if this was a dream or just a very hazy day in my life, but one recent personal experience stands out as an example of what the urban idea-vendors are capable of:

I was strolling from the vicinity of the White House to the Dupont Circle area. This meant that I would be using Connecticut Avenue, a prime gathering place for all sorts of itinerant propagandists.

"Jesus loves ya, buddy!" proclaimed my first contact, a member of one of the Jesus People squads. He was a full-fledged, card carrying, properly uniformed, regulation hippie, reminiscent of the late sixties. I smiled in appreciation of his low-key approach but continued walking.

I encountered another Christian contemporary on the red-bricked walkway of Lafayette Park, this time a young girl with long, straight, blond hair, a full-length skirt, and a dreamy, innocent air (all female Jesus freaks have exactly the same characteristics). "Get with Jesus, man," she squeaked in a voice that indicated that she was definitely high on religion.

The third prong of the Jesus offensive was motorized. A panel truck with huge loudspeakers was rolling down H Street. "Jesus loves me!" the truck blared. "Jesus loves you and the guy next to you!" Then the truck started making requests of the H Street pedestrians. "Raise your hand if you love Jesus! Tell the person next to you that you love Jesus! Shout hallelujah if you love Jesus! Stand on your head if you love Jesus!" Nobody on the sidewalk did anything but continue steadfastly on their ways. Apparently nobody loved Jesus that day, at least not during business hours.

The religion barrage also included Buddhists, Zoroasters, Bahais, Neptune-worshippers, cargo-culters, adorers of muskrats, and an infinite admixture of other creeds. But not all the mind manipulators were religiously oriented.

"Football!" shouted a beer-bellied middle-aged man with incredibly bad breath. He was wearing a Redskins sweatshirt and jumped out at me from the far side of a



Metro workers' portable toilet. "Gotta have football! More football! Football every day! Make it the national sport, guy! Mandatory laws saying you gotta go to a game at least once a week! And football on all channels twenty-four hours! We can do it, fellas! Nixon's backin' us up on it! Sign this, okay?"

By this time the pigskin advocate was flanked by two "teammates," I assume to tackle me in case I found a hole. Looking around me I noticed that dozens of these fanatics had permeated the block, many of them wearing helmets and shoulder-pads. Pro football bore me stiff, but seeing that I would not get much yardage until I signed their petition, I gave in and scribbled an illegible signature on the greasy clipboard.

"Thanky, sir!" said the right guard, drooling. "There's gonna be football!" And he emphasized the last word by assuming the three-point position and lunging at a construction company sawhorse, destroying the wooden implement and also severely bruising his own shoulder.

So far, I had only been subjected to positive appeals. But as I walked further, the atmosphere was made ugly by hatemongering hordes, determined to make others miserable. Man's creativity has apparently given him the ability to find innumerable entities as targets of hatred. And man's strength and perseverance seems to have given him the power to steadfastly pursue his

(See ELLIOTT, p. 5)

Mark Leemon

On Nuclear Proliferation

In his futile attempt to escape domestic criminal prosecution through a grandstanding foreign policy, President Nixon may have done as much damage to the future of world peace as he has already done to "law and order."

His promise of "peaceful" nuclear power plants to Israel and Egypt (each of which can produce enough plutonium to make dozens of nuclear bombs) is another ominous sign of the single most dangerous trend in modern history—the increasing simplification and proliferation of nuclear technology.

Paul Leventhal, who is a special counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Reorganization, Research, and International Organizations, wrote one of those Sunday Times columns that takes all the taste out of breakfast. For Leventhal, the basic issue of the "peaceful" use of nuclear power is safeguards. He cites an Atomic Energy Commission study which concluded that two physicists, right out of graduate school with new doctorates, could design an atomic bomb from current public literature if they could obtain the necessary plutonium. Unfortunately, the present international security system for nuclear power plants amounts to little more than an audit. Leventhal wants a more formidable security system to safeguard "legitimate governments" from thefts and sabotage by revolutionaries and terrorists.

He leaves unanswered the question of what happens if one of these "legitimate" nations becomes another Hitler's Germany. Already India (not the most advanced or well-run of nations) has shown what a relatively new initiate into Western technology can do with a little foreign plutonium. It certainly can't be long before the leap is made by every banana republic with enough money to pay an irresponsible broker country that has a balance of payments problem.

Can you imagine what a lunatic like Idi Amin would do with a bomb of his own? Or, to cite George Will's classic nightmare, how about the IRA with a really big surprise for an unaware London?

Perhaps the movement toward nuclear power plants—and therefore widely available weapon-grade plutonium—is too far advanced to stop. Already the lure of international superstardom has drawn seven nations into the most prestigious of power clubs. But surely, if the U.S. cannot do anything to stop this potentially deadly spread, we can at least make it as difficult as possible for other players to enter the already too complicated balance.

Even assuming the AEC and its international counterpart can organize, as Leventhal suggests, an effective safeguard system (which I doubt), with the over 1,000 nuclear power plants planned for the rest of this country alone, the odds do not favor the good guys. All this, mind you, disregards the horrible spectre of an accident, dismissed by the AEC as unlikely but alarming to many non-AEC energy experts like Barry Commoner.

Clearly, there should be a moratorium on nuclear power plant construction in this country and a cessation of all nuclear exports to other countries. Other energy sources have not been sufficiently researched. It seems that this country's government always thinks big and ignores more practical alternatives—e.g. family-sized solar and wind power units—that are already working throughout the country.

The trend toward increasing use of nuclear energy may one day be judged to be beneficial—permitting mankind to feed six billion people and travel to the stars. So far, however, every additional country with nuclear power wants to have a bomb. It is perhaps one Pandora's box better left unopened.

John Buchanan

Negotiating with Hostage-Holding Prisoners

1. The first thing to keep in mind is that the prisoners have what is known as Legitimate Complaints while they in fact hold some or all of the hostages. While this rule is subject to modifications to be outlined later, it should be held as a general guide to action and attitude on the part of the outside negotiator. However, as soon as all of the hostages have gained their freedom, the prisoners cease to hold Legitimate Complaints. They instead become Rebellious Incorrigibles, a threat to all decent elements of society and deserving of only one consideration; namely, how to get them locked back up under the muzzle of a gun. In spite of all the conciliatory and understanding things you might have said to them

while they still held hostages, all bets are off. Starve them, gas them, or shoot them, if you think you can get away with it. Remember, while it is undoubtedly unpleasant for prisoners periodically to share their cells with rats and be victimized by gang rapes, there is no place for dissent on their part. The proper authorities will correct such conditions when they get around to it. Reform must not be rushed.

2. In modification to rule 1, if the hostages consist entirely of other convicted prisoners, then the rebellious prisoners are deemed to hold only Semi-Legitimate Complaints. This means that negotiators need not feign as much concern for so-called "terrible" prison conditions, and can properly storm the barri-

caded area while hostages are still held. The police and prison officials at Attica used this modification to its utmost advantage. Fatalities among these hostages are not to be overly regretted.

3. While dealing with prisoners in the Legitimate Complaint stage of negotiations, do not hesitate to offer them guarantees of no retribution which are limited by your own authority. There have been cases in which negotiators were sincere when making such promises, but they are also a common ploy to get the hostages out. Keep in mind that, no matter how great the sincerity or how great the lie, there will always be a hard-nosed, tough DA or judge somewhere along the line who will make sure that the prisoners do in-

deed pay for their folly. Just ask those people involved in the take-over of the D.C. jail.

4. Prisoners with only Semi-Legitimate Complaints are to be promised "Consideration" of any demands, including demands for no retribution. This roughly means that you hold off for an extra few hours before going in to get them.

5. Prisoners with No Legitimate Complaints—i.e., those who have no hostages of any sort—are to be given a "Fair Hearing." This means that the press will be allowed into the hearing at which the judge gives the prisoners an extra five to ten years apiece.

6. Any allegations of beatings by guards, long periods of solitary confinement, filthy sanitary conditions, etc. within the prison facility are to be answered by the statement that they are "matters for internal consideration by prison authorities and are not the responsibility of anyone else." Indicate that legitimate concern is proper, but that there is no room for outside meddling. Try to hold off any promises for reform studies until well into the negotiations, as you can later claim that they were incorrectly made in a condition of near-exhaustion.

7. Remind everybody that things are worse in Russia.

Letters to the Editor

Kim-Andrew Elliott's article "Educated and Out of Work," in the June 11th *Hatchet*, paints a picture of gloom and despair. There is no question that the college graduate of the 70's has a more difficult time finding (postgraduate) employment than did the 60's graduate. However, the idea that nothing is available so don't bother to look is far from accurate.

The motivation, thoroughness and creativity with which one approaches his career preparation and job search are directly related to success in obtaining a good first job. Because of the great demand for college-educated manpower in the 60's, career decisions and preparation was often put off until graduation, since there were many opportunities available. If "the" job couldn't be obtained, then one could always fall back on areas where the vacancies were plentiful, such as teaching or the government.

Things have changed. Ask anyone who has looked for a teaching or a government job lately. The 70's graduate does not have the luxury of putting career decisions off and waiting for job offers that his predecessor had. Throughout the 70's and early 80's there will be a projected over-supply of college graduates. This doesn't mean there will be no jobs, but they will be fewer and the competition will be greater.

Underclassmen should know this and take appropriate steps; and for those who have graduated, there is still hope.

The article mentions people, hoping that an exciting position will "miraculously fall into their laps." It also mentions perusing the want ads. In addition to the traditional job search techniques—want ads, application forms, civil service tests, personnel offices, etc.—more innovative approaches are necessary. There are examples of GW students interviewing executives for academic assignments and receiving job offers. A large part of the hiring decision is subjective so the importance of impression and communication (resumes and interviews) cannot be overemphasized.

In professions like accounting and engineering, there is a direct link between education and work. For the liberal arts or interdisciplinary student, the transition is much more difficult. There are opportunities, albeit fewer than in years past, for an individual with the trained analytical mind and developed communication skills obtained through a liberal arts education to be hired and trained in the specific responsibilities of the job. However, the individual must assess his own skills, interest, and motivation; have a general idea what he or she wants to do.

The article did not mention the Career Services Office whose responsibility it is to assist students with their career decisions and preparation as well as getting their careers started. The very fact that GW has such an office reflects an institutional commitment to help its graduates avoid the "educated and out of work" syndrome. There are no panaceas nor miracle workers available at Career Services, but there is genuine concern and an effort to help.

The underclassman should learn a lesson from these articles and start the career decision and preparation process early. And the cream cheese eating, disillusioned scholars out there on 23rd Street should think about some of the ideas presented here in terms of organizing their job campaigns. To both groups I suggest that the CSO has something to offer.

Gordon Gray
Asst. Director of Career Services

Unclassified Ads

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John David Souther performs with the Souther, Hillman, and Furay Band to the enthusiastic response of a near-capacity crowd in Lisner Auditorium. Souther, who has previously kept to the background, is now emerging, along with Chris Hillman and Richard Furay, as a musician in his own right.

(photo by Hanson)

Dimock Gallery Houses Artists' Workshops

by Lenore D. Miller

How does an artist work and how can artists of different disciplines integrate their statements? These questions were posed during a unique series of exhibitions and demonstrations in the Dimock Gallery from June 10 through July 9. This experimental program, called "The Artist at Work," was jointly sponsored by GW Summer Sessions and the Dimock Gallery. In order to liberate the often static exhibition format, artists were invited to move, work, and create in the gallery space.

Jack H. Dorner, a local artist and instructor, opened the series with his fibre sculptures of crocheted wool. The imposing presence of these sizable pieces involved the viewer in a total spacial experience. The artist created an environmental crocheted sisal piece, a canopy-like structure in the front center of the gallery. Looping and tying the piece to hooks along the picture molding, the work quickly grew in size and complexity before the visitors' eyes.

The black rope net of Dorner's sculpture provided a flexible yet intricate structure with which Martha Ramsay's dance improvisation group worked. The talented trio was Barbara Mueller, Michele Gordon, and Sandra Goodman. Since the technique of dance improvisation allows for a very open range of expression, the dancers derived their movements and mood from the sculptures on display, moving apart for solos and together for ensembles.

On June 17 and 19, Dorner returned to demonstrate crochet and tapestry weaving techniques for

gallery visitors. He demonstrated a unique method for weaving small tapestries.

Ramsay's dancers returned on June 21 to work in the Lower Lounge area of Lisner, bringing with them props such as clothing, balls, feathers, ladders, as well as two guest artists to work along with the original dance group. The dancers alternatively performed with records, vocalized sounds, and responded to each other's movements.

Ellen Vincent's unusual contribution to the program was a demonstration of body casting technique. On June 26, Vincent began making a mold of Larry Chappelar's torso with plaster-impregnated bandages. As the plaster dries quickly, the model was covered with layers of bandages until his body and face were suitably encased. In the midst of the demonstration, which attracted many visitors and media reporters, everyone was alerted to leave the gallery because of the removal of volatile chemicals from nearby Calhoun Hall. The mold had to be removed prematurely, but it seemed to sustain no serious damage when the casting was removed. The plaster mold was used as part of a composite wall sculpture of plaster and wood the artist was building in the gallery.

Art, dance, and music flowed together in the demonstration on July 1. The dance group, dressed in flesh-colored leotards, improvised to the music of Peter Smith from GW's music department. The rhythms ranged from baroque and classical pieces to jazz solos for lead guitar.

Arts & Entertainment

Fellow Travelers Aim for Fame

by Drew Trachtenberg

John David Souther, Chris Hillman, Richard Furay have for years traveled near fame and success, but they have never achieved it themselves. They're trying to change all of that now, however. Taking a cue, and a few other things, from Crosby, Stills, Nash, & Young, with whom all the members of the new band have at some time worked, Souther, Hillman, and Furay have joined together to become Souther, Hillman, & Furay.

Many of their sounds and melodies were not in themselves well known to the Sunday evening Lisner Auditorium audience, but nevertheless, through a sense of *deja vu*, their music possessed an unmistakable familiarity. The influence of Stephen Stills seemed particularly strong. Difficult as it is to imagine, the four month-old Souther, Hillman, Furay Band has managed to combine the sounds of such super groups as Poco, Buffalo Springfield, Manassas, and the Byrds (Furay having been with the first two, and Hillman the latter two), and still add a dimension of their own which amounts to putting the last piece of a jigsaw puzzle into place.

Their show, one of a summer-long, country-wide tour, proved not only that the trio has a lot more going for it than a simple abundance of musical ability, but also that they belong on stage, in a live performance. They were performers—more than just musicians. This is a result of being able to not only blend their sounds, but also their experience.

Their confidence on stage enables them to have a good time, and this atmosphere was easily and willingly transmitted to the near-capacity audience.

Souther appeared to take control from the outset, even though he was later removed from the spotlight by the crowd's affection for Furay, as the band opened with some hard rock which nearly shook the paint off of the already-peeling walls of Lisner.

Their vocals were clear, crisp, and sharp, and the instrumentals nearly perfect. The finely tuned background music which they had long been providing to some of rock's big name superstars served them well in concert. Especially outstanding was the flamboyant

style and highly refined percussions provided by Jim Gordon (Derek and the Dominos, Traffic).

Paul Harris, piano and organ, and Al Perkins, lead guitar, both formerly of Manassas, also provided a skillful type of accompaniment which is such an integral part of the Crosby, Stills, Nash, Young, et al style.

Each of the three main performers had solo stage opportunities; even though well received, the individual efforts did not match the near perfection of the sum of the parts—again very much reminiscent of their former associates who have not fared as well individually as they did together.

Souther sang a pair of "love songs," the highlight of which came a few bars into the first when he broke a guitar string. He said that the song was cut appropriately short, however, as it concerned a "one night stand."

Chris Hillman chipped in with some country tunes which started out with some flair and excitement, but did not finish that way. Richard Furay sang a slow version of "Kind Women," his greatest contribution to Buffalo Springfield.

The audience was put in a receptive frame of mind by the warm-up performance of Emmy Lou Harris and the Angel Band. The band, of local origin, often appears at Childe Harold and other area clubs.

Harris sang a variety of country, folk, and rock tunes with a style similar to that of Joan Baez, yet adding a distinctive feature of her own. Most impressive in Harris's band's 90 minute show were the light, mellow sounds that prodded the enthusiastic audience to ask for, and receive, an encore. Harris was very grateful for the warm response, sincerely thanked the audience, noting that "I wanted to play this song anyway."

Harris reappeared during the main show, providing Hillman with some fine vocal and mandolin accompaniment for his country efforts.

In the end, the Souther, Hillman, Furay performance, sponsored by New Era Follies, proved that they are ready to receive the success and plaudits that had long evaded them by remaining in the background.

Smith also performed a solo music demonstration with taped accompaniment on June 27. The dancers moved around the gallery, responding to Vincent's sculptures which were on display, and interpreted in dance the complete plaster wall relief.

Peter Nelsen transformed the gallery into a medieval craftsman's atelier on July 3 and 5. Carefully mixing his powdered pigments with the egg tempera medium, Nelsen demonstrated the meticulous painting methods employed by the

Renaissance masters, showing small panel paintings at various stages of development.

On July 8 and 9, Turker Ozdogan, an instructor of ceramics at GW, demonstrated the slab technique and hollow ring forms thrown on the potter's wheel. The slab technique consists of pressing a flat piece of clay onto a textured surface and rolling this around a form to make a hollow shape. A base is then added for stability. The hollow ring form thrown on a wheel is a technique pioneered by Ozdogan for ceramic

sculpture. This is the first time he demonstrated the procedure for public.

"The Artist at Work" program was the culmination of months of planning and cooperation among the art, dance, and music departments, in which the Dimock Gallery acted as a catalyst for the mixed media events. The positive reaction from the GW community was encouraging, and the staff of the gallery hope that more cooperative venture of this nature can be arranged.



Ellen Vincent applies plaster-impregnated bandages to Larry Chappelar's torso as the first stage of a demonstration of body casting. The demonstration was part of

the Dimock Gallery's "The Artist at Work" series.

(photo by Epstein)

Blue Blood Suicide Versus Eminent Domain

by Marilyn McMahon

William Douglas-Home's *Lloyd George Knew My Father*, playing at the Eisenhower Theater in the Kennedy Center through July 27, lives up to its tremendous popularity with the London critics. Never does the mirthful atmosphere created in the first act by Meriel Forbes, Simon Merrick, and Sir Ralph Richardson diminish. Actually, the plot of the play is neither original nor exciting. But the combination of the comic characters created by the author and the excellent casting of this production make *Lloyd George* one of the funniest plays written in recent years.

Basically, the plot focuses on the character Lady Boothroyd (Meriel Forbes), an eccentric woman with an exceedingly strong sense of family tradition. To her horror, the government, by an act of eminent domain, plans to take over some of the Boothroyd land in order to build a highway. Her pride in family history motivates Lady Boothroyd to go to extreme lengths to prevent the construction. In her husband's words, she plans to "do herself in" on Monday. The rest of *Lloyd George*

is concerned with the reactions of the family to her plan and their attempts to change her decision.

Most of the cast of *Lloyd George* do an excellent job of turning this fundamentally banal comedy into an extremely entertaining, funny play. For instance, the matter-of-fact manner in which Meriel Forbes portrays Lady Boothroyd's elaborate preparations for the grave and funeral keeps the audience laughing. Not until the very end of the last act do her actions become boring when she sentimentalizes her affection for her aging, senile husband.

David Stoll, who plays Rev. Trevor Simmonds, is outstanding. The scenes in which the timid minister attempts to change Lady Boothroyd's mind about suicide are hilarious. By the end of the scene, the minister stands about stuttering in his inarticulate attempt to present her with the standard religious arguments against "taking one's own life." The arguments fail completely, and the Rev. Trevor Simmonds is left with his mouth open, in an extreme state of confusion.

Another minor character, the butler Robertson (Norman Barres)

helps to keep the play from going stale. Throughout the play, Robertson, a stereotypical English butler, shows little surprise over the odd events which has grasped the Boothroyd household. Yet, with subtle expressions and gestures, Robertson's reactions to the bizarre events are quite humorous. There is one point in the play when Lady Boothroyd insists that Simon Greene, her future in-law, sing the tune "Lloyd George Knew My Father." The song only contains the words "Lloyd George knew my father, my father knew Lloyd George." Robertson enters the room while the recital is going on and with a look of mild

astonishment on his face, shakes his head slightly after listening for a few moments.

By far, the two most outstanding performances in *Lloyd George* are given by Simon Merrick and Sir Ralph Richardson. As Hubert Boothroyd, MP, Merrick acts the pompous, country gentleman perfectly. In many sluggish portions of the play, Merrick's entrance livens things up. His change in tone from shouting "shut up" to an affected "hello" to the Minister of Finance is masterful. The fact that he has to repeat his name a number of times before the Minister knows who he is adds to the humor.

There is no doubt that the performance of Sir Ralph Richardson as Sir William Boothroyd is the Greatest asset of this production of *Lloyd George*. Playing the role of a retired general who has grown a bit senile, Richardson is marvellous. Often, in scenes where he was not the focal character, Richardson remained the center of attention. His constant movement and gestures as he wandered around (both physically and mentally) kept the audience's attention on him. To say the least, his great performance pulls the play completely together and makes seeing it extremely entertaining and hilarious for the audience.

Dylan and The Band: Better for the Change?

by Jon Higman

Dylan and the Band have released the album recorded during their spectacular tour earlier this year, and it probably captures as much of the tour's high-energy brilliance as any recording could. These six men must be one of the very best concert teams ever assembled and on this album it shows.

The inevitable qualification is that a concert album is not going to be as clean and harmonious as a studio album. There are a lot of old favorites on these four sides, but they have all changed somewhat since they were taped in the studio and every fan has to decide whether the changes are for the better.

Dylan's concert style is declamatory, making his work more emphatic and aggressive and less melodic. If I were to compare him cut by cut with his earlier albums, I would probably regard most of the original versions as more adenoidal but better sung. But that's not the only criterion, for a concert album is just a different breed of cat, and the quality of the Band's instrumental work is seldom matched on the studio releases.

The Band shouts less than Dylan, and in general their singing is more pleasant to hear.

The new album is called *Before the Flood*; why, I couldn't say. The Band has eight selections and Dylan has 13, including "Knockin' on Heaven's Door," never before on an LP. It's all on Dylan's label, Asylum, so I guess the Band must have bought off Columbia, which had at first refused to let them sing on any other label. All sorts of good stuff is included: "Lay Lady Lay," "It Ain't Me Babe," "Ballad of a Thin Man," "Just Like a Woman," "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down" (which is really fine), "Stage Fright" (which is even better), "The Weight," and so on. Following a well-established custom, "Like a Rolling Stone" gets to be the finale, followed here by "Blowin' in the Wind" for an encore.

"Stone" starts off quietly, most unlike the studio hit. Then Garth Hudson gives us the tune on the organ; and everybody comes in loud, with Dylan singing almost sadly. Gradually he becomes more excited and accusatory, and if there's a flood anywhere on the album, it's the flood of music that has risen by the song's end.

"Blowin' in the Wind" is electrified. I think it is very well electrified, but I don't want to debunk the folky bloc of Dylan's fans, who regard such things as unbecoming.

Congratulations to Barry Feinstein for his cover art. And shame on Asylum Records for its list price of \$12. Fortunately, both Discount Records and Record and Tape Ltd. have it for eight, and I hear that out in the suburbs, Korvettes is selling it for half price.

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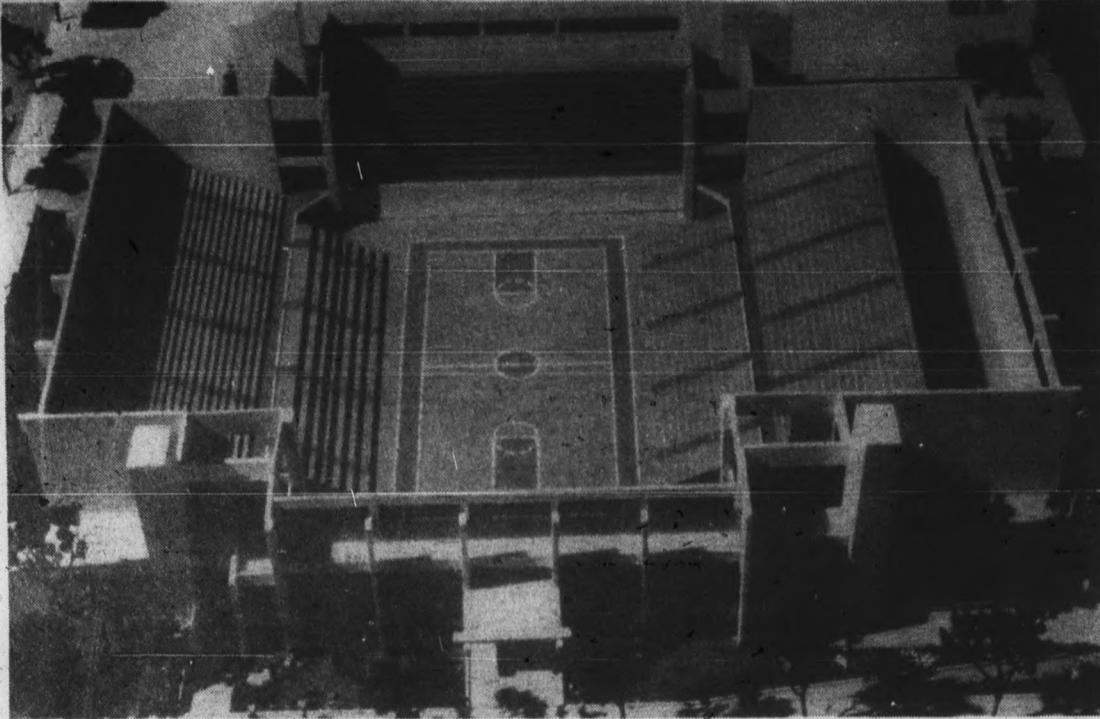
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The 5,000 seat basketball arena of the Charles E. Smith Center

Fieldhouse Work on Schedule; Hopes 'Slight' for Early Finish

Construction on the Charles E. Smith Center, GW's athletic and physical education complex, is on schedule, but "the chances are slight" that it will be ready for any 1974-75 basketball games according to Athletic Director Bob Faris.

"The contractor tells me he'll do everything possible [to finish in time for basketball]," said Faris, "but he can make no definitive promise." The building is scheduled to be done May 1, 1975. The last GW home game is February 26, 1975 against Georgetown.

Located on the block bordered by 22nd and 23rd Streets on the east and the west and G and F Streets on the north and the south, the \$6.6 million structure will feature a 5,000 seat arena.

Faris said he thinks the 5,000 capacity will "meet our needs." The basketball team's current home court, Ft. Myer, in Arlington, Va., seats 2,400.

According to Faris, the fieldhouse with 7,000 seats would have cost over \$10 million and with 10,000 seats over \$12 million.

The basketball floor will be a tartan surface, which is more expensive than the traditional hardwood, but it is easier to maintain and can be used for more activities.

With the stands rolled up, the main basketball area can be converted into two regulation basketball courts, eight badminton courts, three volleyball courts, or two tennis courts.

The lower level will have four team locker rooms, men's and women's locker rooms, training, equipment and seminar rooms, seven handball courts, two squash courts, and a pool.

The eight-lane pool is 75 feet long and has a diving well for one and three meter boards.

The main level will house the athletic department and physical education department offices as well as the main basketball floor.

On the second level, there will be the main entrance for games, an auxiliary gym, an exercise room for gymnastics and wrestling and another room with exercising equipment such as bicycles.

The last room will also have a cage for golf and batting practice.

Vice-President for Development, Dr. Seymour Alpert, said fund raising for the building is "going fairly well." Alpert said total pledges and assets total 3.6 million and a "big push" will start in August.

Alpert said the building will be a

"showplace for the University." Faris called the Center "the most exciting thing to happen to the athletic and recreation needs of our University."

According to Faris, the Tin Tabernacle, GW's men gymnasium on H Street, will be torn down when the new Center is completed. "Maybe they'll sell the bricks for souvenirs," joked Faris, who played three varsity basketball games in the Tin in 1935.

The women's gym on 23rd Street will be used for dance and other programs once the Smith Center is done.

Jagger at GW!

Jagger is back in town; not Mick, but his father.

Professor B. J. Jagger, a visiting lecturer from Avery Hill College of Education—a constituent college of the University of London, England, is conducting a workshop in comparative European physical education and recreation at GW through July 26.

The workshop is designed to acquaint teachers with physical education and movement studies in England's schools.

Tallent Rebuilds Faith in Ability

by Stuart Oelbaum

GW basketball star Pat Tallent has an unusual construction job this summer. He's rebuilding his knee and his confidence.

After scoring 64 points in the Colonials' first three games last season, Tallent suffered a knee injury which required surgery and sidelined him for the remainder of the season.

"The knee's getting better," said the 6-3 guard in a phone interview from his Langley, Kentucky home. Tallent said he's lifting weights to strengthen his leg, but that he can't play at full speed yet.

Pat is, however, enthusiastically looking forward to next season. "It [the knee] may hurt and it may swell," he said, "but I'll be ready by December."

The sharpshooter also has to restore his confidence in his ability. "I'm basically a confidence player," he explained. "To play well you have to think you're the best."

Although he couldn't play at full speed, Tallent worked out with good competition when he was a counselor at Maryland coach Lefty Driesell's summer camp for a week in June.

"I didn't feel too bad," Pat commented, after playing with Terps Tom McMillen, Mo Howard, Tom Roy, former Virginia great Barry Parkhill, and AU star Wilbur Thomas. At the camp, he worked at the offensive station with McMillen and Earl Tatum of Marquette.

If the camp is willing to give him the raise he asked for, Tallent said he will go back for another week in August. He added that working for Lefty will in no way diminish his desire to defeat the Terps next season.

Pat is optimistic about next season. GW has four starters returning from last year's 14-11 season plus Tallent. He is also looking forward to not shouldering as much of the scoring burden as he did as a sophomore two years ago.

In that 17-9 season, Tallent led the team with a 18.8 average and his backcourt mate Keith Morris only averaged 7.5. Last season, Morris, always a defensive gem, also sparked on offense and led the Colonials with a 16.2 mark.

Pat doesn't anticipate any rivalry with Morris, who will be a senior. Calling himself and Keith "unselfish players," Tallent said there will be less pressure on each of them since both can score. "That's how it

is on a good team;" he added "there can't be any weak links."

With two years of eligibility left (last year didn't count since he missed most of the season), Tallent didn't seem that concerned with the draft, although he will be eligible at the end of next season.

Since he will have five years to complete his academic requirements, Pat was confident of graduating. He made the Dean's List last semester and declared "I'm getting the hang of school."

If he doesn't return to the Maryland camp, Tallent will keep his job as a lifeguard until he returns to GW in August to begin working out.

When he returns to full speed, Pat said he'll be ready to take on the likes of Thomas and the rest of the GW foes. He may even be ready to meet the toughest of them all: his brother Bob (a GW coach and former GW All-American).

"I've never beaten Bob in one-on-one," he lamented. "He just beats me to death. He's a helluva player and a lot smarter."



Pat Tallent

Sports Shorts

GW Adds Two to Mound Staff

Baseball coach Bob Tallent signed righthanded and lefthanded pitchers to bolster his pitching corps for the 1974-75 season.

The Colonials lost the mainstay of their mound staff, Pat Pontius, who was graduated in the spring.

Craig Floyd, the righthander, and Mark Childs, the southpaw, both pitched for Sherwood High School in Sandy Spring, Md.

In four years, Floyd hurled 153 2/3 innings, compiled a 20-5 record and 1.23 ERA and fanned 220 batters. Sherwood won the Montgomery County title in 1971 and '72.

Childs had an 11-3 mark and a 0.89 ERA in two years of pitching. He also plays first base and batted .404. Childs was also an All-County safety and tight end in football.

Pontius compiled a staff-leading 7-4 record and a 2.36 ERA last year for the Colonials. The leading returning hurler is Pat O'Connell. O'Connell was 4-6 with a 3.38 ERA last year as a junior.

Soccer coach Georges Edeline signed Patric Fasusi to a grant-in-aid. Fasusi, a native of Nigeria, is 25 and plays for a Nigerian club in Washington.

Edeline said Fasusi is primarily a forward, but can play anywhere on the field. He has played in high school and for clubs in Nigeria and in D.C. and is "very experienced," according to Edeline.

J. Dallas Shirley, a former GW basketball player, was elected president of Colonials, Inc., an alumni group which promotes intercollegiate athletics.

Shirley succeeds Martin Kirsch, who was president for the past two years. Shirley received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from GW.

A member of the Board of Trustees of the Basketball Hall of Fame, Shirley has belonged to many officiating associations and was an assistant to the Southern Conference Commissioner.

Other Colonial offices elected were Dave Shapiro, vice-president, Randy Click, secretary, and Dr. Alvin Jensen, treasurer.

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